If we could only swap our Provincial House for the White House...

THE NEW CANADIAN

An Independent Weekly for Canadians of Japanese Origin

'sfunny ... but so many seem to see something sour in the sugah beets

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Representatives To Inspect Ontario Sugar Beet Farms

Report on General Aspect in East Three Provinces Want Family Labor

NELSON, B. C.—About eight representatives from the Interior Housing Projects are expected to leave this week-end on a two-week inspectiontrip of farming conditions in south-western Ontario, preliminary to the volunteer settlement of Japanese families on the sugar beet fields of that area early this spring.

The representatives will inspect soil, crops produced, wage rates for hourly and day labour, public opinion, housing conditions, and similar facilities, and secure contracts from prospective farmer-employers for families interested in moving to southern Ontario.

At press time, the only known named delegate was Takajiro Baba, 40-year old father of four children and former boat builder from Sea Island, now living in Kaslo.

Arrangements for the inspection trip, the expenses of which will be borne by the Canada and Dominion Sugar Company, Chatham, Ont., were made known by B. E. Easton and R. E. McPherson, of the sugar company who wound up a ten-day tour of the interior towns in Kaslo last Wednesday.

They were accompanied by Frank DeBrisay, chief executive assistant of the B. C. Security Commission.

* * *

Manitoba representatives are also expected shortly on a tour of the interior projects, in an effort to secure additional families to join the 1000 evacuees now settled in the Winnipeg area of that province.

In Vancouver, conferring with B.C. S.C. officials, Philip Baker and J. N. Pollock, president and vice-president of the Alberta Sugar Beet Growers' Association, said they believed that between 200 and 300 more Japanese families would be needed this year in southern Alberta alone.

* * *

In their final stop in the projects, the Ontario representatives spoke to an audience of over 300 interested men and women in the Kaslo Drill Hall Tueaday, and held more detailed dicussions with a committee the next day.

Outlining the Ontario situation, Mr. Easton said that while labour is needed primarily for the three-month sugar beet season, the production of many other food crops is also curtailed by manpower shortages. Hence, in addition to the blocking, hoeing and topping of beets in the spring and fall, there is an abundance of work available with field crops such as tomatoes, peas, corn and tobacco, with the harvest of grain and fruit, and the care of livestock, beef, pigs and dairy herds.

"The good people of the district want you down there and will defend you against attack," he declared, pointing out that new settlers would enjoy full freedom to visit the towns for social and business purposes.

Houses suitable to the weather, which he said was temperate since the district is 250 miles south of Vancouver, are now available or will be built by the farmers, he continued. Some of these are equipped with electricity and gas, he said.

Education for school-age children will be provided, he asserted, referring to the recent pronouncement of Arthur MacNamara, deputy minister of labour.

CONTRACTS VARY

Contracts with the farmers would vary to suit special conditions, Mr. McPherson, who is in charge of housing in the Nisei farm service force

(See "ONTARIO" P. 4)

MACNEIL RECEIVES THREATS IN LETTER

(From the News-Herald)

VICTORIA.—Although he ignores them as the work of a "crank" or practical joker, Grant MacNeil, C.C.F. member for Vancouver-Burrard, has received two threatening letters since his speech on Japanese repatriation during debate in the Legislature, the News-Herald learned exclusively.

Both letters appeared to have come from the same source. One was addressed to Mr. MacNeil and one to Harold E. Winch, leader of the Opposition, but both contained threats against the former for his stand on Japanese repatriation.

"Your house will be accidentally burned—we can shoot straight, too," says the letter received by Mr. MacNeil. Typewritten, it was signed: Red Dragon 4567890."

"Beware, we are watching every move and you will be missing one night," the letter concluded.

"Why don't you go to Japland and fight as we do, you are so fond of them?"—the anonymous letter began.

Apply For Relocation

RELIEF CHANGES NOW IN EFFECT SAYS COLLINS

KASLO, B. C.—The program of general relocation for evacuees now in the Interior Housing Projects has reached the stage where applications for voluntary employment outside of B. C. are now being received and filed, it was indicated this week by British Columbia Security Commission officials touring the interior towns.

These application forms are designed to secure volunteers to five general fields,—sugar beets, logging, sawmills, farming and domestic service—in the prairie provinces, Ontario and Quebec.

At the moment, agricultural work alone is available for family relocation.

Stressing the importance of returning to a self-supporting status, re-allocation supervisor George Collins, in a hurried interview Wednesday afternoon, told a Kaslo committee that three courses are open to interior town residents.

These are first, to remain in the towns, exhausting their assets; second, to continue to exist on relief rates; and third, to move to available work, where they will be self-supporting and will thus be able to preserve their assets for future uncertain times ahead.

"We think it best for everyone possible to move out and go to work, so as to save their assets now," Mr. Collins said.

DOMINION-WIDE

The federal minister of labor, Humphrey Mitchell, has been given jurisdiction over all Japanese in Canada, he declared, pointing out that administration is now Dominion-wide, and

(See "COLLINS" P. 4)

EARLY COMPLETION OF HOPE-PRINCETON HIGHWAY FORESEEN

VICTORIA.—An agreement with federal authorities which may result in early completion of the long-sought Hope-Princeton highway was foresha-dowed by W. A. C. Bennet (Coalition, S. Okanagan) during debate in the Legislature last week.

"We should see completion of a first class highway soon from Hope to Princeton," said Mr. Bennet, "I hope the minister of public works will be able to give us a report soon."

At present Japanese evacuees from the coastal defense area are working on the highway but progress has been delayed due to shortage of heavy road-making equipment.

Good progress is being made from one end, but there is some criticism at the other end, Bennet said.

* * *

(At the Hope end of the road about ninety men in two camps, 11-mile and 19-mile are now engaged in the work. At the Princeton end, there are two hundred men, distributed among five base and advance camps. Winter conditions have slowed up work considerably, but the return of spring is expected to see considerable progress achieved.

Princeton newspapers have paid enthusiastic tribute to the work done by the evacuees.)

Liberty and Democracy

(A Letter from President Roosevelt to the Secretary of War)

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

February 1, 1943.

My Dear Mr. Secretary:

The proposal of the War Department to organize a combat team consisting of loyal American citizens of Japanese descent has my full approval. The new combat team will add to the nearly five thousand loyal Americans of Japanese ancestry who are already serving in the armed forces of our country.

This is a natural and logical step toward the reinstitution of the Selective Service procedures which were temporarily disrupted by evacuation from th West Coast.

No loyal citizens of the United States should be denied the democratic right to exercise the responsibilities of his citizenship, regardless of his ancestry. The principle on which this country was founded and by which it has always been governed is that Americanism is a matter of the mind and heart; Americanism is not, and never was, a matter of race and ancestry. A good American is one who is loyal to this country and to our creed of liberty and democracy. Every loyal American citizen should be given the opportunity to serve this country wherever his skills will make the greatest contribution—whether it be in the ranks of our armed forces, war production, agriculture, government service, or other work essential to the war effort.

I am glad to observe that the War Department, the Navy Department, the War Manpower Commission, the Department of Justice, and the War Relocation Authority are collaborating in a program which will assure the opportunity for all loyal Americans, including Americans of Japanese ancestry, to serve their country at a time when the fullest and wisest use of our manpower is all-important to the war effort.

Very sincerely yours,
FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT

The Honorable,
The Secretary of War,
Washington, D.C.

Recruiting in U.S.A. Underway

Japanese-Americans United and Working Together Will Become a Symbol: Nation Will Remember Their Deed

WASHINGTON, D.C.—Recruiting of American-born Japanese volunteers for the United States army's new Japanese-American combat team was under way last week-end in ten relocation centres throughout the mid-west from Idaho to Arkansas.

Recruiting teams from the War Department, including one Nisei soldier in each team, began the work simultaneously with a general registration of all adult evacuees in the centres.

American-born Japanese, eligible for military service are completing questionaires, with provision for indicating their wish to volunteer for the combat unit.

Women and aliens are filling out War Relocation Authority forms, which will supply the necessary data to have them placed, if advisable in war industry.

A lengthy message from the War Department was delivered in all centres to the residents, explaining the intent and the principle of the government program.

NATION'S GOOD FAITH

"Our mission is not an experiment but marks the radical extension and broadening of a policy which has always intended that ways should be found to return you to a normal way of life," said the message. "The proof of a nation's good faith is to be found in whether it moves or not to restore full privileges at the earliest opportunity."

"Admittedly this past year has been for you a period of considerable hardship and great anxiety . . . Your own burdens have differed from those of the majority of our population in kind and in degree, bringing you perhaps greater anguish of mind . . . (but) a general policy had to be followed which in the long run has no doubt tested severely the loyalty of those among you who wished only to serve the United States.

"Of that the Government has been aware, but one risk or the other had to be taken, and it seemed best to count upon the continuing loyalty of those whose hearts and minds were with this country rather than to accept the danger from the disloyal acts of those who were not so.

"It is felt now that before any change is made and before you are asked to make any new decisions these words in explanation are owed to you.

"What is wanted by your Government is that your strength shall be added to that of the rest of the nation in its present fight with its enemies and that ways shall be found to restore you as quickly as may be possible to your normal and rightful share in the present life and work of the people of the United States.

"This does not mean a promise of any relief from worry and hardship, for these will continue for all of us until the war is won. But it does mean that such hardships as you are now experiencing will be gradually replac-

(See "U. S. A." P. 4)

Nisei Unit Slated For Europe Front

WASHINGTON.—**Three hundred Japanese-American soldiers, now serving in other U.S. army units, will form the nucleus for the new fighting unit which will be composed of infantry, artillery, engineer and medical personnel to comprise approximately one-third of a regular army field division.**

It has been indicated that **the Japanese-American combat force is slated for action in the European theatre of operations.**

Nisei soldiers will have equal rights with any other American soldier in qualifying for the officers' candidate schools. Most of the immediate officers in the new unit will be American-born Japanese.

One high-ranking war department official declared this week: "I believe this outfit will outshine others. Many would give their right arm to command it. The only order this unit will disobey will be the command to retreat."

Japanese Property Sale Does Not Mean Ban From B.C. After War

Indications that Japanese property in British Columbia may be sold does not necessarily mean that the Japanese will not be allowed to re-establish themselves on the Pacific coast when the war is over, F. G. Shears, acting director of the custodian of enemy property office in Vancouver said last week according to the Daily Province.

"A lot of people are assuming that because the property may be sold the Japanese will not come back. The indications are that if this property is sold it is to be done with a view toward this end, but on the other hand it could also mean that the Dominion Government prefers to have the property held for them in cash," said Mr. Shears.

Should the Japanese be allowed to return here it may be in the better interest of both the government and the Japanese to hand them cash rather than to return their property.

"As it stands now the only change in the situation is that the office of the custodian of enemy property now has the power to dispose of such property as he sees fit but so far our policy has not changed.

"Outside of disposing of the Japanese fishing boats, cars and trucks, virtually no other property has been sold. What our future course will be depends on what orders we get from Ottawa."

The custodian here said he had known for some time that a three-man committee was to be set up, but what its functions will be and under what orders it will operate has not been disclosed.

The new committee will probably work in co-operation with the custodian's office but it may be some time before any definite action is taken.

The New Canadian

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P. O. Drawer A Kaslo, B. C.

Tom Shoyama — Editor & Publisher
Takaichi Umezuki — Japanese Section Editor

Staff

Harry S. Kondo • H. Tsuji • Roy Ito

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A Statement Is in Order

What considerations entered into the decision of the Federal Government to authorize the sale of property left behind on the coast by Japanese evacuees, or what regulations and policies are to be adopted in the process of liquidation, are not as yet known.

But whatever these considerations or policies, this new development unquestionably has come as a very great shock and disappointment to the many hundreds of citizens and aliens alike, who were content to leave control of their property to the Custodian, because of the implied assurance that the Federal Government was taking over "as a protective measure only."

While sales of goods such as furniture, automobiles, machinery, stock-in-trade, and so forth were common — usually at some loss — it is well-known that sales of real estate were very limited. The common feeling among property-owners was simply that no matter how their cash and other assets might dwindle and vanish during the war, they were assured at least of a house or a piece of land which might see them through the uncertain period after the war.

The feeling of assurance has been dispelled by the announcement of the new policy. Not only that, but greater insecurity and bitterness is felt, since many contend that they would have taken steps to dispose of their real estate themselves, had it not been for the assurance that it would be protected. Moreover, while credit is freely given to the Custodian for the reasonable handling of a very difficult problem, confidence in that department of the Government is not as great as it might be hoped for, chiefly because of the lack of direction and policy which seemed to be characteristic of that office in the early months of evacuation. And finally the question is asked once more among Canadian-born citizens, if their status as citizens gives them no protection as far as retaining if they wish what they have acquired under all the laws of the land.

This, then, is a picture of the mental turmoil which the average property-owner is now undergoing. And it seems both right and just that some statement be given to answer some of his perplexity and to bolster his belief in a democratic government. For it is safe to declare here and now, that those who invested their earnings in assets as solid as good Canadian soil thereby gave notice of their wish and intention to remain in Canada as good Canadian citizens. There is assuredly no reason today why any policy needs to be carried out in a manner which weakens, rather than strengthens that wish.

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High and Low

By T. T.

MY INSIDE STORY

In the first issue of the New Year there appeared in this paper an editorial that for sonority and ponderity was hard to beat even by comparing it with the dramas of the ancient Greeks. And strangely enough it was labelled "The Inside Story."

After reading a heading of this sort, one can naturally expect facts that are astonishing and sensational, that smell of yellow journalism or at least a little unusual, but not this inside story; it merely presented information which everyone expects and knows to be true on a weekly of this size. And thus, I will give you MY inside story.

* * *

The people of Kaslo are by now quite used to the sight of five evacuees coming down the hill to the office of the Kootenaian everyday. Their walk ranges from a brisk gallop to an electrifying gallop depending, of course, on the day of the week. The editor is setting the pace followed closely by his two stout men and then, way behind comes a sleepy fellow "in a slow silent walk" of the Alberta sugar-beets. The other, Mr. T., has left an hour ahead to reach the office at the exact moment of the editorial staff — which is the wisdom learnt through the ages.

The office routine is not very unusual—the real story begins when they reach their little home up on the hill after a hard day's work.

* * *

Billy, Bobby and Marjorie are the Umezuki kids. They are in grades three, four and five and their energies are unlimited. The school system of Kaslo today, calls for only three hours at the hall of education and thus their superfluous and abundant energy of these tykes which comes from living in Kaslo only and drinking rich Kaslo milk is directed at the unfortunate men of the newspaper world.

When High Low drops wearily into the easy chair, Marjorie comes running, takes a hop and flys on him and commands,

number work. Billy and Bobby come swarming.

number work . . ., number work.

now, now, says High Low, I'm tired, you ask Shrdlu.

Wheeling smartly around they pounce on that individual:

number work . . . number work . . . number work. Oh, why don't Misses Fujita, Sato and Toda give them more homework!

Well, says Shrdlu diplomatically, I'll give you one question . . . a one cent question. At what temperature does water freeze. Naturally being the N.C. kids they all get the right answer and Shrdlu is poorer by three cents. But he is more than pleased for they now turn on Etaoin.

(The next scene will show you how assimilation works when the sanseis begin to appear on the scene.)

Give us Japanese words, Marjorie orders.

O.K., says Etaoin. What does "ofoko" mean?

Ah . . . ah . . . ah . . .

Chair, guesses Marjorie.

Nope.

Table, says Billy.

Nope.

Bobby is goggling around. Hother gives him a hint.

Something like you Bobby.

Oh, he says, . . . a monkey! Those cartoonist . . . those those . . .

* * *

On Sunday the pace becomes much faster. Wood-chopping on a mass production basis takes place for a hour or two.

After the four o'clock supper a rough game of football is scheduled on the verandah. This is followed by basketball played somewhat like rugby by two nasty fellows. At this game the Japanese editor can be seen sprawling here and there as the game waxes hotter and hotter with each basket around him. Shrdlu is brutally pushing everyone around . . . High Low is dizzy. The only cool man is Etaoin . . . the three N.C. kids are frantic.

When this is all finished a singsong takes place with Etaoin strumming tunelessly on a 6-inch ukelele. It is inspiring to listen to the three young voices assisted by the three croaking Adam's apple pouring out "My Grandfather Clock" in the sentimental manner of old. Drinks are called for. It gets hoarser and hoarser. By twelve o'clock, the day has finished and the three cute kids troop to bed. And the men, poor souls fall between the blankets after a quiet Sunday home up on the hill. Thus passes another week.

Our Japanese After the War

(An Editorial from the Vancouver Daily Province)

The contribution of Mr. Grant MacNeil, C.C.F. member for Vancouver Burrard, to the Address debate in the Legislature, lost nothing in effectiveness by the fact that it was confined to the consideration of the problem of British Columbia's Japanese people.

In fact it was exemplary in moderation and practical good sense. It was a statement pointing the way in the entire problem of the Oriental people domiciled on this coast.

Mr. MacNeil is right to remind us that the coming of peace will pose all the old problems for us with all the aggravations of it out of the war. He is right to insist that it cannot be settled on the basis of racial hatred and that nothing in the name of racial hatred should be done or said to inflame it. "It must be settled on the basis of a lasting peace," and the aspirations of the Atlantic Charter are as valid in the settlement of this problem as in any.

Most of all, Mr. MacNeil is wise and practical to remind us that repatriation of our coast Japanese to Japan, and especially of those born here, even if it is found possible or practicable at all, can certainly not be done, on any imaginable terms, for some time after the war.

Mr. MacNeil did not go into a further phase of the question, but we had better remind ourselves that the United States has very much the same problem in this matter as we have. There is no evidence that they are seriously considering repatriation—and what they do in this matter must have a considerable influence on what we do.

Properly indeed the Oriental problem of British Columbia belongs in the syllabus of world peace settlement and Canada cannot expect to settle it without reference to some general consensus of the United Nations. Japan is one of the peoples with whom we are going to try to make peace when the war is done.

Letters to the Editor

Editor, The New Canadian . . .

I am very much honored to learn that my treatise on the Japamerican language was reprinted in your January 23 issue. I would be very much obliged if you would be kind enough to send me three copies of this issue—one for myself, one for Mr. Mencken, and the other one perhaps for the Smithsonian Institution.

Globularious Schraubi

Topaz, Utah

* * *

Editor, The New Canadian . . .

That article on the Nip-Pound language (Jan. 23) was the funniest and cleverest piece of writing I've read in a long while.

S. T.

Hochelaga, Que.

* * *

Editor, The New Canadian . . .

There is a 16-page weekly newspaper delivered free to each household in this suburban city of about 67,000 population. Free distribution seemed strange to me until I learned that the publisher did not depend on subscription money because all the expenses were met and profit made from display advertisement purchased in the newspaper by merchants. In contrast to the favoured situation of this weekly, you must find it difficult to manage the finances of your newspaper, depending to so great an extent on subscriptions on account of the conspicuous lack of commercial advertisement.

Everybody agrees that you have done an invaluable service for those of our race in Canada ever since the outbreak of the war. As many people are expected to leave the settlements for the various parts of Canada with the development of the relocation scheme, they would undoubtedly come to depend more on your paper for news and leadership.

I should like to be permitted to urge the people who do not yet take The New Canadian to send their subscriptions in immediately. Even if our best friend gets the paper, or if our room mate is a supporter, we should subscribe individually in order to help our newspaper and our cause. The price of a couple of packages of cigarettes or a show would be enough to cover a month's subscription. Let's then support The New Canadian now, lest we be the first to mourn should the organ stop reaching us regularly.

H. G.

Verdun, P.Q.

* * *

Editor, The New Canadian . . .

I have felt for sometime that I must write and congratulate you and your conferees in the continued publication of a most refreshing and almost inspiring publication in "The New Canadian". I appreciate it and admire you chaps who are carrying on under great difficulties indeed.

In the issue of January 16 such articles as "The Best Christmas Present," which is a touching bit of writing, "Ghost-Town Vignette", "Digressions on Man and Machine", "High and Low" and even your hit tune round-up show how well you and your friends are holding up against what both Burns and Browning have called "Man's Inhumanity to Man."

The spirit of tolerance, of which we boast so much, seems in this instance to be exemplified by the people we sometimes point at with contumely. Many of us might well take a leaf from your book these days. The least I can do is to assure you that there are a great many of your fellow Canadians of various racial extractions who feel a warm friendship for their Japanese-Canadian friends, regardless of the circumstances, which may unfortunately have proven a little unfair and even injudicious.

"A Canadian Reader"

Vancouver, B. C.

* * *

Editor, The New Canadian . . .

I am enclosing my subscription for "The New Canadian." I should not like to be without it. I have so many friends among the Japanese people that it is one way of keeping in touch with them. . . .

E. M. LeWarne

Crescent Beach, B. C.

* * *

. . . The New Canadian means quite a lot to us out here with all its interesting views and news and we would not like to miss a copy.

Kimi Noda

Iron Springs, Alta.

On the Record

By K. W.

An apologist for the Nisei, in criticism of last week's column, tries to explain why they fell down on their job of leadership, after evacuation had roused them to keen thinking and definite action for the first time in their lives.

The responsibility of community leadership, he submits, was new to them because they previously had taken no interest in it. Thus, once pressing issues were removed, they were not sure what was involved, nor how to go about handling it at all. As months went by and tension relaxed, the Nisei eased up. Then the older men, who had retired to a back seat in the face of overwhelming crisis, once more pushed forward. If their vision was narrower, they were better known, more adept in handling their fellows, and cleverly played upon today's physical needs. The Nisei, already bewildered by their newfound importance, and more so by the tougher job of leading in the building of something entirely new, were pushed back into more familiar social and athletic fields.

Well, the apologist is probably correct in his analysis. But wholly wrong in thinking for a moment that it offers any excuse for funking the job. Their own pre-Pearl Harbour apathy was their own fault, just as much as is today's lack of energy. And it takes neither super-intelligence nor super-experience to see what the job of leadership in the interior towns (or elsewhere) involves today.

Obviously there are two related phases to it. The first has to do with the Japanese people and the community itself. The second, our relations with government authority and the white Canadian public.

In the Japanese community Nisei leadership must deal first of all with the grown second generation themselves. Then with the Issei and with the large number of teen-aged boys and girls now growing up into post-adolescence under most abnormal conditions.

Clear, unprejudiced thinking, with an eye both to the future and to present reality, is the guide which will direct every Nisei to the answers to today's questions. They are answers that will be in accord with his Canadian education and background. Once they have been decided upon, the next task is to impress them very firmly and clearly upon the older folk.

Policies recognized as best and most far-sighted by the Nisei must be urged and pushed against any amount of contrary Issei opinion. For there is no use kidding ourselves or the older people any longer that they know what is best for us, and how to do it. They don't! Pearl Harbour and evacuation should have marked the total destruction of that idea; and families which recognize that those events similarly marked the passing of an era in our own history, will have the best chances of future happiness. And adult education, which will help to re-orientate the Issei into today's reality and tomorrow's prospects, is the wholly neglected, yet all-important task which Nisei leadership for one thing can throw itself wholeheartedly into immediately.

No less a responsibility is involved in the education of the younger folk. There is not much left to the old concepts and parental controls of Little Tokyo or the Japanese language school. Which leaves as obvious the crying need for constructive programs which will develop adolescent youth into mentally wholesome young people of moral character, as well as into jivin' jacks 'n jills. No one who has seen the unhealthy form of sportsmanship, the childish bickering and spitefulness, or the corny imitation of gay American youth so characteristic of adolescents and post-adolescents in the interior towns today, can fail to realize this need.

Well, the editor says there's room for only one barrel this week, so the Nisei's even more grievous fault in not carrying the load of our relations with governmental authority is reserved for the next.

Views on Relocation

At a recent meeting of a young people's group in Kaslo, the topic of discussion was "Relocation". During the course of the meeting, the members of the organization were asked to write down their own opinions on the subject; whether they were in favor of the policy, and if so, why; where they should like to be resettled; and their general opinions of the whole problem.

General views of the relocation program seemed to be of **wholehearted support of such a policy, even to the extent of one or two Nisei calling it a necessity if ever at all to end the so-called "Japanese question." But without fail, each person invariably emphasized a need of guarantee of security of employment and housing after the war.**

A few of the opinions expressed are outlined as follows:

1. "I am in favor of this policy and would like to be relocated in the prairie provinces where there is a diversity of races."

2. "Relocation is the only answer to the Japanese problem. It will be a tremendous task to find positions that will be permanent for all people. But it is of no use for anyone to relocate themselves unless they are determined to be assimilated and go out of their way to mix with the Canadian people."

3. "The main reason why this evacuation resulted was because the Japanese people lived in concentrated communities. Therefore, we should scatter throughout the Dominion. A guarantee of suitable employment and proper living condition after the war is essential."

4. "Very small groups could be placed in towns and cities throughout Canada. But before this is done, the suitability of each family for assimilation must be considered and the community should be ready to accept and aid the Japanese people."

5. "After the war, I believe the Japanese people will group together again and once more it will be the same problems in repetition."

6. "Staying in ghost-towns will not help in planning one's future. Whereas if we were to be relocated in the east, we would have much better chance of getting work."

7. "My general opinion is approval of relocation. There are fewer obstacles against relocation for young married couples and older people who have grown-up children with their marriage problems settled, but for young people there is the loss of friends of the same racial origin and consequently lessening of marriage opportunities. However facts for relocation such as decrease in competing for the same jobs by the Japanese seem to outweigh facts against it."

8. "At least six or eight families, Nisei and Issei alike could be placed in communities across Canada. Farmers could be sent to the prairies, loggers and mill-workers to camps and likewise for other occupations. Relocation carried out in a reasonable way with a guarantee of employment and housing now and after the war is a good idea and bound to come in the near future."

Interior Town People Urged to Consider Move To Eastern Provinces

"HOW MUCH BETTER IT WOULD BE FOR YOU TO BE SETTLED WHEN HOSTILITIES CEASE"

In a talk following the representations made by the officials from the sugar beet interests in Southern Ontario, F. E. DesBrisay of the B. C. Security Commission urged the people of the interior towns to accept employment as boys and girls, men and women rallying to their country's aid at a time of emergency in the vital food production industry.

"The people of Eastern Canada do not know you," he said. "Go out there and show that you are no different from anyone else, I know that because we grew up together and certainly you owe it to yourself and your children."

CONSTRUCTION FINISHED

When the Japanese people were evacuated from the Protected Area as specified by the military authorities, Mr. DesBrisay explained, the Government set up these interior housing projects for the old men and women and children and the mentally and physically unfit people. Fit men were called to prepare the places for them.

The time is now at hand when construction work is practically finished and that means that there will be only a few jobs left. These can be taken care of by the old men. Therefore the young men, both single and married, will have to take up employment elsewhere in Canada. To remain here in idleness is contrary to the Japanese way of living as the Japanese are naturally a very proud people who prefer to earn their own living and not be dependent on anyone for their livelihood.

Copies of the talk given by Mr. DesBrisay were distributed among the audience.

"Today there is a great demand for manpower all over Canada and there is work for every physically fit Japanese now in British Columbia if he will go to one of these provinces where all projects are supervised by government officials," the statement read. "The reason for this supervision is that the B. C. Security Commission will not allow exploitation of Japanese labor. You will receive a fair wage in keeping with the standard rates of pay prevailing in the districts you may go to. We are also vitally interested in hospitalization, housing and schools so that you may be reasonably comfortable.

A STEP IN RELOCATION

"The Farm Placement and Sugar Beet Project is just another step in the relocation of Japanese families, the statement continued. By being there you will have more opportunity to get into other lines of business than if you were to stay in British Columbia. All people of Japanese racial extraction can go to any one of these projects. We cannot look into the future and need not dwell on what will happen after the war about your coming back to the coast. How much better it would be for all of you if you were happily settled in other parts of Canada than to wonder where you might go when hostilities ceased.

"There is plenty of work for all of you in the east and all you have to do is to make out your application for the province you wish to live in and tell us what kind of employment you want. The Government will pay your fare on the railroad and ship your personal effects and baggage with you. We would like all fit single men between the ages of 18 and 60 and all fit married men and their families to move out of British Columbia by March or April of this year," the statement concluded.

NATIONAL SELECTIVE SERVICE

Complete utilization of Canada's Manpower and Womanpower is essential to victory. Employers and employees are are urged to observe National Selective Service Civilian Regulations which aim at complete utilization of our manpower and womanpower. These regulations as now amended provide as follows:

EMPLOYERS must not discuss employment with applicants for work unless permitted by a Selective Service Officer. They must notify the nearest employment office of any additional employees required, of any wish to advertise for workers, and of any surplus workers in their employ, whether to be discharged or not. In discharging or laying off employees, employers must give 7 days' notice to any person already in their employ for 30 days, unless in the building construction industry or unless a Selective Service Officer agrees to reduce this period of notice.

PERSONS other than full-time students, housewives, and clergy, are required to register for work at the nearest employment office when unemployed for 7 consecutive days.

Anyone not exempt from these Regulations, who is about to seek work must first secure permission from a Selective Service Officer.

EMPLOYEES must give 7 days' notice before separating from employment (separation form only required if in the building construction industry or joining the forces), unless a Selective Service Officer authorizes a reduction in the 7 days.

WORKERS IN AGRICULTURE are not covered by the foregoing general Regulations, but by special provisions. These workers may accept employment outside of agriculture to a limit of 60 days in a calendar year, if working outside of an urban municipality of over 5,000 population; but they must secure a permit from a Selective Service Officer to work in an urban centre, or to work more than the 60 days referred to.

The Regulations provide special features in regard to "technical personnel" and Labour Exit Permits.

Penalties are provided for non-compliance with the Regulations or orders issued thereunder. Appeals against rulings may be made to a Court of Referees.

The Minister of Labour and National Selective Service Officers are authorized to issue certain directions under the Regulations.

Full information in regard to the Regulations may be secured from the nearest Employment and Selective Service Office.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR

Ottawa, January 19, 1943

HUMPHREY MITCHELL, Minister of Labour — A. MacNAMARA, Director, National Selective Service

Across CANADA

HELLO FROM GRAND FORKS

Hello! To friends across Canada we send you greetings from Grand Forks.

A richly irrigated agricultural town bordered by the placid Kettle River and surround by mountains describes Grand Forks. Twenty-seven miles to the west lies Greenwood and eighteen miles to the east finds lonely Alpine Inn, one of the self-supporting projects.

At present there are fifty-two families numbering about 300 persons scattered outside the town limits of Grand Forks. Most of them were experienced farmers, fishermen, clerks and factory hands before evacuation.

At the beginning, as stated in the paper, there was some anti-Japanese sentiment but now that the residents have become well acquainted with the evacuees, this has subsided and we have made many friends both young and old among the people.

Here we have many stores and recreation facilities—skating rinks, badminton and basketball halls, theatre, curling rinks, hotels, court house, clothing shops and beauty parlors.

Now that winter is here many young folks are skating and sleigh riding in the ponds, in the rivers and in the rink. And on the weekends the Japanese people go into town to see the shows and have a good time.

Grand Forks Y.P.A.

Grand Forks, B.C.

FOUR BOYS AND COWS

Ken, Jim, Sus and Dick are four boys working in St. Norbert at the Trappist Fathers' farm twelve miles south of Winnipeg. This place is run by the Catholic people and has 1500 acres of land with 1000 head of livestocks.

The boys look after 85 cows and their job is to milk them every morning, noon and night. Ken operates the milking machine, Jim is the cook, Sus is the feeder and Dick goes around after the machine to complete the milking with his stool and pail.

"Dick"

Winnipeg, Man.

RAYMOND KENDO CLUB

For the farmers in Raymond district, the off-season is a period in which they could improve themselves spiritually and physically by devoting some time to culture and art.

The total Japanese population numbers 2500 in Southern Alberta. This has brought about the establishment of two Bukkyokai branches in Picture Butte and Coaldale with Rev. Ikuta and Rev. Kawamura in charge.

A Kendo club, the Raymond "Yoseikan" was formed last November for the young men and boys of the district. Some fifty Nisei youths are training rigorously unmindful of the cold weather under instructor Yoichi Akune, formerly of Steveston. A supporters' association has been organized.

"Raymond"

P.O. Box 44,
Raymond, Alta.

FAMILY WANTED

● Mr. Roy H. Davis, President of Atlas Steels Limited, Welland, Ontario, wishes to employ a Japan experienced gardener. The [illegible] family. The man must be wife may assist with the laundry if she so wishes. If there are grown-up daughters in the family they will be employed as domestics.

Excellent wages will be paid to satisfactory family.

Applicants should write to Mrs. C. V. Booth, B. C. Security Commission, Marine Building, Vancouver, B. C.

Coalition Favors Deportation; CCF Member Calls It Political Football

VICTORIA.—Deportation of all Japanese in Canada was urged again last Saturday in the Provincial Legislature, with Roderick MacDonald, (Con. Coalition, Dewdney) blasting forth on the outdated yellow peril theme.

"What will our boys and girls who are fighting our battles now say when they come home if we allow this yellow peril to come back, to grow and extend. They have given the Pacific coast enough worry already.

"In my opinion," declared the member, "the only business-like way to handle the problem when the war is over is to request the Dominion Government to charter the necessary boats to transport them safely across the Pacific and hand them over to Hirohito. Let His Imperial Highness worry about their rehabilitation and re-allocation."

Following Mr. MacDonald came Herbert Gargrave (CCF, Mackenzie) with the opposition viewpoint on the Japanese problem, reported the C.P. Mr. Gargrave charged both Mr. MacDonald and Mrs. Nancy Hodges who spoke earlier in the week with "deliberately or otherwise distorting" C. Grant MacNeil's remarks on the Japanese.

Mr. MacNeil, he said, presented a case why it would be years after the war before the Japanese could be repatriated. Mr. MacNeil never said he favoured retention of the Japanese for all time to come.

Mr. MacDonald interjected a question as to the position of the C.C.F. on the problem.

"The C.C.F. never discussed the question of Japanese returning to B.C. because the majority of them already are in the province. They never left it," Mr. Gargrave replied.

"We are very much worried about the positions of minorities in Canada. We have long memories of Hitler's excuse about the minority in Sudetenland.

"Let us take the position of the United States which is recruiting native-born loyal Japanese in their army. Do you think for a moment that those Japanese will be repatriated?"

Mr. Gargrave was also critical over the appointment of John T. Gawthrop, who was the first supervisor in charge at Hastings Park Clearing Station last April, to the position of secretary to the Provincial Rehabilitation Council, of which H. G. T. Perry, minister of education, is the chairman.

* * *

Tuesday in the House, Ernest Winch (CCF, Burnaby) said that the Japanese in British Columbia were not responsible for what the government in Japan had done. Because that government has taken sides against Canada, the Canadian Japanese were being used as a football, he declared. Had Japan entered the war as Canada's ally, nothing would have been heard against them.

CO-OPERATE WITH FEDERAL BODY SAYS MACNEIL

In a detailed report appearing in "The Federationist", CCF paper, C. Grant MacNeil pointed out to the Legislature that the Dominion Government had accepted responsibility for the education of Japanese children and was making the necessary provisions. Failure of the Department of Education to establish the necessary co-operation had resulted in separate schools financed by the Dominion Treasury but under Japanese tutelage.

Mr. MacNeil's speech not only received the closest attention from the Legislature, but many congratulated him on the lucid manner in which he had presented the problem.

* * *

According to one member of the Richmond School Board, the school's cost has been cut $6000 a year by the evacuation of 400 Japanese pupils. However, another member pointed out that the Board thus lost $8300 in fees and $2270 in government grants.

"U. S. A."

Continued from P. 1

ed by the same hardships which are now being experienced by other American families—the hardships of saying good-bye to your family when you leave here to fight for the United States . . .

CONVINCED OF LOYALTY

"Americans of Japanese blood are wanted to fight for the United States like any other citizens. They are wanted for combat duty and for war work where they are best suited for war work. They are wanted because the Government and the Army are convinced of their loyalty. And they are wanted not less because of their ability as soldiers and as citizens doing useful work for the American community.

". . . the plan now being contemplated is that Americans of Japanese blood will be formed into their own combat unit. You may want to know why it is being done in this way. The reason is that if your strength were diffused through the Army of the United States . . . relatively little account would be taken of your action. You would be important only as manpower—nothing more.

"But united and working together you would become a symbol of something greater than your individual selves, and the effect would be felt both in the United States and abroad. All other Americans would long remember what you had done for the country, and you would be a living reproach to those who have been prejudiced against you because of your Japanese blood. Can it be doubted that this would mean a greatly improved relationship between you and all other parts of the American population in the post-war period?

"Accordingly, you will be given the same pay and the same chance for advancement as other American soldiers. As you prove yourself qualified, you will be given training for commissioned service and the only limits which will be placed upon how many of you are advanced to commissioned grade will be determined by your own willingness and ability. It is recognized that in point of aptitude for military service by reason not only of your natural ability but of your education many of you are suitable officer material."

Manitoba Evacuees Get Help

COMMISSION FULFILS ALL OBLIGATIONS

Assurance that all obligations of the Commission would be met was given to the Japanese representatives by J. N. Lister of the B. C. Security Commission at a meeting held in Winnipeg.

In the course of the meeting the following points were brought up:

1. Beet work.—Since the securing of labor for sugar beet farms was the main motive behind bringing Japanese families to Manitoba, the Japanese are expected to carry on with the same work this year. Mothers with infants and school-age children should be persuaded not to work, however.

2. Relief. — Families unable to live on income earned from the sugar beet and other jobs will be given relief according to the policy of the Commission not to impose undue hardships on the evacuees.

3. Hospitalization. — Expenses relating to medical needs and hospitalization will be borne by the Commission. Although the Japanese seem to dislike having babies in hospitals, the Commission wishes to advise all expectant mothers to take steps to be admitted into the maternity ward of some hospital. Those who live in distant places are asked to get in touch with the Commission for information regarding their particular cases. All hospitals in Manitoba have been notified by the Commission in connection with the hospitalization of Japanese.

4. Funeral expenses will be paid by the Commission regardless of whether the body is to be interred or cremated.

There is no doubt that the Commission fell short in many of its duties last year, Mr. Lister said, but he hopes to do his best to bring satisfaction to all Japanese in Manitoba. "I am very sorry to hear that families have experienced difficulties and misfortunes," he added.

Mr. R. C. Brown who succeeds C. E. Graham as the Commission representative in Manitoba is described "to be very brusque in manner and speech, but he seems to understand the position and the feeling of the Japanese people" and it is hoped that he will give much advice and assistance to the people in Manitoba as to their future welfare.

Round the Towns . . .

MOVIES AT SANDON

Japanese movies furnished by the Shinko-sha and shown under the auspices of the Japanese committee enjoyed capacity audiences at the local hall during the three nights run two weeks ago.

The pictures, totalling 13 reels included "Reijo-Goroshi" and "Tanoshiki-Koyoi".

Encouraged by the support, the committee plans to continue this form of entertainment.

New Denver has sent in requests for the films and a Japanese movie night is to be held in the near future in conjunction with the formation of the Fujinkai.

* * *

SCHOOL OPENS: HAIKU CIRCLE FORMS AT TASHME

Postponed because of lack of heaters, the Tashme School finally opened its doors on January 25 with young Nisei teachers welcoming youngsters back to three R's once more.

Some thirty haiku poets met recently to form a circle to be known as the Tashme Kukai. The group which includes former members of the Kamome-kai of Port Alberni will meet on the last Saturday of each month.

"Go" enthusiasts of the community are also planning to form a club in the near future.

* * *

A new system has been put in practice whereby each street holds a conference to present their special problems to the Tashme Shinwakai.

Should a need arise to spread news quickly, a notice slate has been prepared to pass from house to house. In this way the entire 2000 people of Tashme will be informed of any vital news within an hour.

* * *

MR. RYUICHI KOBAYASHI RELEASED FROM HOSPITAL

Mr. Ryuichi Kobayashi who was confined to the Tashme Hospital after sustaining injuries in an accident late last year, has been released and wishes to thank all friends for their kindness and sympathies received while he was recuperating.

POPOFF WEDDING

A beautiful wedding ceremony was officiated by Rev. G. G. Nakayama at the Slocan Anglican Church in Slocan when Kazuko, second daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Makiji Kajiura formerly of Haney was given in marriage to Mr. Toyoshi Hiramatsu on January 30.

VICTORIA. — The use of Japanese "under supervision" to aid in vegetable production was recommended in a brief submitted to the Provincial Cabinet last week by a Vancouver delegation headed by Alderman Jack Price.

Additional agricultural aid and establishment of victory gardens, formation of a women's land army and establishment of farm subsidies were urged in the brief which was received sympathetically by the cabinet.

"COLLINS"

(Continued from P. 1)

that government supervision and protection would be extended to evacuees wherever they settle.

Replying to a question as to whether or not the relocation program is based upon the idea of dispersing the Japanese population throughout the country, the supervisor said that "nobody can tell what they're going to do after the war."

He indicated that evacuees who wish to return to former business and trading occupations would have to apply for permits to the Wartime Prices and Trade Board. These permits would be issued, however, only if quotas of stock-in-trade were available, or if existing services such as dry cleaning were not wide enough so as to warrant the opening up of new businesses.

Employment on road construction adjacent to the towns is out, Mr. Collins declared. "They're not going to do anything on the roads until after the war. There are no cars and no gas."

* * *

MAINTENANCE RATES

New maintenance schedules are now in effect, Mr. Collins also told the committee. Increases are provided under a new schedule, which prove particularly beneficial to large families.

Workers in the road camps supporting families in the towns will continue to receive dependents' allowances.

The system of dependents' allowances is being discontinued as far as employees on the Security Commission payroll in the towns are concerned, he continued. However, additional maintenance to supplement the income of a wage earner's family would be issued where necessary, he added.

Mr. Collins is accompanying Fernando de Kobbe, Spanish Consul, and F. P. Barnard, vice-consul, on a tour of inspection of the interior housing projects.

"ONTARIO"

(Continued from P. 1)

camps last year, told the audience.

The basic sugar beet contract last year provided for $10 for thinning, $3 for hoeing, and $9 for topping per acre. But this year it is anticipated that the basic price per acre will be $27.

An average family, Mr. McPherson said, can handle seven acres for each working member of the family.

Arrangements can be made, however, to hire families on a monthly basis, rather than contract, since this will give them greater assurance of a steady income.

"You don't need to be afraid of the water," he declared, "there's always good water."

The farms are smaller than prairie farms, so that families could be placed fairly close to one another.

It is hoped to place as many families as possible before May 1st, so that work may start in at the best time.

Mr. McPherson also added that if a sufficient number of single men were interested, it might be possible to arrange a camp system similar to that of last year.

He discussed last season's experience with the Nisei at some length, explaining some of the difficulties which arose with the single men as well as with the local residents.

"But they did a good job last year, and it's the result of that experience that so many requests for Japanese families have come in from the farmers," he declared.

* * *

Mr. DeBrisay pointed to the fact that work is almost at an end in the interior towns, and urged that everyone fit and qualified should seek to re-establish themselves as independent, self-sustaining citizens. (See page 3).

Grand Forks Wages Raised: Nisei Active: Children Attend School

As a result of three way negotiation between the Japanese evacuees in Grand Forks, the B. C. Security Commission and the farmers of the district, an increase in the wages to be paid to the Japanese for this year was obtained. The problem of education has been solved by forty-two students being admitted to the local public school. High school students have been attending school since the new term opened last September.

Men will be paid at the rate of 30c per hour and the women 22½c per hour in contrast to last year when the men received $2.00 for a nine hour day and women $1.50 for working eight hours.

Everyone who was able worked on the farm last year but in most cases they found the work very trying because of their lack of experience and intense heat of the summer. But with the increase in the rates of pay, everyone is looking forward to the coming spring with great expectations.

Each family has individual homes and the housing condition is quite satisfactory.

* * *

Last December the Grand Forks Kyowokai was organized. At a meeting on January 16 an election took place and K. Takahashi was chosen president for the coming year. Other positions are held by:

Kenji Yamanchi, vice-president; Ryoichi Kiriyama, chairman; Kazuei Hotta, vice-chairman; Masuo Matsumiya, secretary; Hirozo Morino, assistant secretary; Tazu Kishimoto, treasurer; Seiichiro Nakamichi, assistant treasurer.

Councillors: Sadao Iwasaki, Noboru Kikufa, Ikutaro Konishi, Honta Kakuno, Kenichi Morishita, Tomijiro Tanaka, Umajiro Hamamoto, Tokuichi Kondo, Yasujiro Nakade and Tsuyoshi Sato.

* * *

GRAND FORKS Y.P.A. STARTS ACTIVE YEAR

The Grand Forks Young People's Association organized in the beginning of the year with over fifty members has set as its objective four main points. They are promoting of friendship in and between the communities, assisting each other in seeking employment, organizing sport and recreation activities among the Nisei, and teaching domestic science among the girl members.

The officers of the organization is as follows:

Fred T. Nishi, president; Sumi Takata and Shinichi Nakade, vice-presidents; Mamoru Nishi, chairman; Juichi Asano and Noboru Konishi, secretaries; Toshitomi Tonogai, treasurer.

Conveners: Jean P. Mori and Shigeru Morishita, social; Fumio Kawaguchi, dramatic; Michiharu Mori and Marion Asano, sports; Kensei Konishi, employment.

District representatives: Kazuo Mori and Yoshio Tanaka, Sunnyside; Tommy Asano, Highway; Teruo Mukai, Takao Nakatani, Yoshio Tonogai, Central; Akira Yoshida, West Grand Forks; Tamotsu Mayeda, East End.

* * *

A successful New Year's Social was held on January 24 with Steve Morishita as the master of ceremonies.

At a executive meeting held at the residence of Mr. Konishi, the Y.P.A. decided to sponsor a "shogi tournament" and a whist party sometime late in February. Committee in charge includes Kensei Konishi, Fred Nishi, Shin Nakade, Mamoru Takahashi and Teruo Mukai.

忠誠なる日系米國市民の戰闘部隊編成着々と進む

早く常態の生活にかへらせるため 其他の者は軍需産業にも就ける

（ワシントン發）米國生れの日系人陸軍志願者を募集して新らしく日系米人戰鬪部隊を編成することは先週日本アイダホ州からアーカンソー州に至る十ヶ所の轉住所内で着々と進行してゐる。日系兵士一名を加へた徴募班は同時に轉住所内の有らゆる成人の登録をも開始してゐるが、兵役に就き得る米國生れの日系人に對しては彼等が戰鬪部隊に加はる意志があるか否かの質問も行はれて居り、婦人とエリーンに對しては、若し彼等を軍需産業に就かせる場合の必要事項を記入させてゐる。而して轉住所内のあらゆる住民に對しては關係者から發しられた政府の方策にかんする長文の説明書が與へられて居り其の中には次の如き事が指摘されてゐる。

△吾々の使命は、諸君を常態の生活にかへしたいと常に考へてゐた事を、廣汎に亘り急速に實行しようとするにある。

△政府の欲してゐることは、諸君の力を敵と戰つてゐる他の國民のそれに加へることにより諸君の生活を出來る限り速やかに常態にかへし米國民として當然なる生活と働きとをさせたいといふ事である。

△尤もこれによつて諸君の心配や苦痛が直ちに緩らげられるといふわけではない。それは戰勝の日まで續くであらう。併し諸君が現在なめてゐる困苦は漸次なくなつて他のアメリカ人同樣な、諸君が米國のために出征する際、家族と別れるときの苦痛のそれと代るであらう。

△日系人からなる戰鬪部隊を編成することに對して諸君は其の理由を知りたがるであらうが、それは諸君の力が米國軍隊の一般の中に散布されたら、諸君の働きは比較的に目立たなくなるであらうからである。それに反して諸君が一致して働いたなら、それは諸君個々人の働きよりも遙かに大きな象徴となつて、諸君がこの國のために盡したことを永く米國人に記憶せしめ、諸君が日系人であるといふ理由で偏見をもつて來た者に對する生きた反擊ともなるであらうし、戰後に於ける諸君と他の米國人との關係の改善にも大いに役立つであらう。

日系戰闘部隊は歐洲の戰線に

（ワシントン發）現在米國陸軍にある三百名の日系軍人は、新らしく編成される戰鬪部隊の中核となるであらうが、新部隊は歩兵、砲兵工兵、看護兵等からなり普通の一師團の三分の一程度の人員となる筈である。而して此の日系米人戰鬪部隊は歐洲の戰地に差し向けられる事と見られて居り、他の米人兵士と同じ資格と待遇が與へられ將校候補生となつて入學する事も出來るが、新部隊の將校の大部分は米國生れの日系人であるだらう。右の新部隊に關して陸軍省の一高官は「此の新部隊は敵をして顏色なからしめるやうな勳功をたてるであらう。彼等が命令に背くのは退却せよと言はれた時だけであるかも知れぬ」と言明してゐる。

志願兵採用案を大統領も承認

以下は日系志願兵採用案に關しルーズヴエルト大統領がスチムソン陸軍長官に宛てた書翰である。

余は忠良なる日系米人を以て戰鬪部隊を編成せんとする陸軍省の提案に、全幅的賛意を表する。現在既に我が軍隊に服役しつゝある日系人の數は約五千に達して居るが今機新たに組織さるべき此の戰鬪部隊によつて其の數は更に增加さるゝ事とならう。今次の日系米人部隊編成計畫は西部沿岸日本人立退きの結果、一時中絶されて居た兵員徵募手續の復活實施への自然にして論理的なる第一步を踏出したものである。米國の忠良なる市民たる者は、其の祖先の如何に拘はらず何人と雖も市民としての責任を遂行する民主々義的權利を拒否さるべきではない。我が國建國の原則であり且又我が國政を運營の不變的原則たる米國主義は國民の精神及び心情の問題であつて、過去に於ても現在に於ても決して人種又は祖先の問題如何を云々するものではない。善良な米國人とは此の國に忠誠であると共に我々の信條たる自由と民主々義に忠實なる人の謂である。

忠良なる米國市民は例令軍隊に服役するにせよ、或は軍需産業、政府の仕事又は他の戰爭遂行に必要欠くべからざる如何なる業務に從事するにせよ、各々最大の貢獻をなし得るやう自己の最も適する所に從つて國家に奉仕する機會を與へらるべきである。余は、陸軍省海軍省、戰時人的資源局、[illegible]に戰時轉住局等が我々の有する凡ゆる人的資源を充分に且つ賢明に使用する事が必要とさるゝ秋、日系人を含む總ての忠良なる米國人に對して國家奉仕の機會を與ふる計畫の實施に協心戮力しつゝあるを見て衷心欣幸とする者である。

「カナダ人の中に乘出して自らも問題解決につくせ」

カズロー青年會が定住案を討究

最近開かれたカズロー青年會の會合では「再定住」問題が主として論議されたが、一般の意見は再定住方策を全幅的に支持するといふにあり、中には所謂日本人問題解決のためにそれは必要缺くべからざるものであると主張するものもあつた。しかし何れもが一致して主張したところは戰後に於ても定住と職業と居住が保障されなければならぬといふ點であつた。以下は討議された意見の大要である。

○

（一）自分は再定住方策に贊成であり、諸多な人種の居る平原諸州に行きたいと思ふ。

（二）再定住は日本人問題に對する唯一の答へである。總ての人々に恒久的な就職口を與へるといふことは、とても大きな仕事である。彼れ等が自らカナダ人の中に乘り出して行つて彼れ等と交はり同化するといふ決心がなければ再定住なぞ無意義である。

（三）移動が行はれた主なる理由は日本人が集結した社會に住んでゐたからである。それ故に吾等はカナダ全土に散在するやうにしなければならぬのだ。適當なる就職口と戰後にも公正なる生活條件が保障されることは勿論必須の事である。

（四）カナダ内の都市に定住できるのはごく少數だけであらう。そして之れがなされる前に各家族の同化への適應性や行く先きの社會で日本人を容れて定住を援助するといふ點も充分に考慮されなければならぬであらう。

（五）戰後には、日本人は再び集結して同じ問題を繰返すであらう事を自分は心配するものだ。

（六）ゴーストタウンに留まつてゐるといふことは各自の將來の方針をきめる上からも何等の役には立たぬ。若し吾々が東部に再定住できたら、仕事口を得るチャンスも遙かに多いわけだ。

（七）自分は總體としては再定住案に贊成である。若い夫婦者とか年の行つた者でも彼れ等の子供らも大きくなつて結婚問題もかたづいてゐる者にとつては再定住には大して障害はないのだが、しかしまだ若い人で同じ人種の友だちを失ひ結婚の機會が少くなるといふ者にとつては問題となるのである。けれども再定住によつて日本人の仕事口の競爭の少くなるといふ點は夫れにもまして重要なのである。

（八）少くとも二世も一世も入れて家族中六家族迄はカナダ各地に再定住できるであらう。農者は平原諸州に、伐木業者や製材所働きは木材キャンプその他同樣な仕事に向け得られる。再定住が合理的な方法で實行され、就職口と居住が現在も戰後を通じて保障されるならば、それは極めて好いアイデアであつて近き將來に必ず實現するであらう。

州内の日本人を責めるな

シーシーエフのウインチ（父）代議士は火曜日の州議會でビーシー州の日本人は日本の政府がした事に責任はないのだ、なぜといふに日本政府はカナダにたいし反對の側に立つたのであつてカナダにある日本人はフットボールに使はれてゐるのである、日本がカナダの側に立つて參戰したのだつたら日本人にたいする反對の聲は何等きかれないであらう」と言明した。

Drug Store Merchandise And Fixtures For Sale

Notice of Calls for Tenders for Assets of Otojiro Kondo, operating as

O. KONDO COMPANY

390 Powell Street, Vancouver, B. C.

Under the Consolidated Regulations Respecting Trading with the Enemy (1939) the Secretary of State of Canada in an order dated 16th July, 1942, has required that the above company be wound up and has appointed the undersigned as Controller with the powers of a liquidator for the purpose of winding up the company's affairs.

The assets of the company on which tenders are called consist of:

PARCEL "A"—Inventory of "Occidental" Merchandise consisting principally of Patent Medicines and Drug Preparations, Toiletries, Stationery, Novelties, Etc.

PARCEL "B"—Patent Medicines and Sundries of Oriental manufacture.

PARCEL "C"—Store Fixtures, Show Cases, Display Cases, Shelving, Etc.

PARCEL "D"—National Cash Register and Stand.

PARCEL "E"—Underwood Typewriter, Remington Adding Machine, F. & E. Cheque Protector.

PARCEL "F"—One small Norris Safe.

PARCEL "G"—Office Desks, Chairs, Clock, Etc.

Tenders will be received by the undersigned Controller at his office up to noon (Daylight Saving Time) the 27th day of February, 1943, in each case upon the following terms and conditions:

(1) Tenders may be made for one or more of the described parcels or for all of the said parcels as a whole.

(2) A certified cheque to the order of the Controller for ten per cent (10%) of the offered price must be enclosed therewith; the balance of the tender price to be paid on acceptance of the tender by the Controller; subject to the condition that should the tenderer not fulfill the terms of his offer and the conditions of the notice calling for tenders, his tender will be cancelled and the amount deposited by him forfeited to the Controller as liquidated damages; cheques in respect to unaccepted offers will be returned in due course.

(3) The assets are offered for sale without any warranty whatsoever on the part of the Controller as to quantity, condition or state of repair of such assets, and subject to the Controller's ability to give clear title, and while the general idea thereof may be obtained from the inventories in the office of the Controller, the sale thereof shall be made in each case subject to shortages and overages, the shortages to be at the charge of and the overages for the benefit of the successful tenderer.

(4) Neither the highest nor any tender will necessarily be accepted.

(5) The envelopes enclosing offers should be marked "Tender" and addressed as follows:

Frederick Field, C.A., Controller, O. Kondo Company, c/o P. S. Ross & Sons, 675 West Hastings Street, Vancouver, B. C.

The detailed inventories of the assets on which tenders are being called may be inspected during the office hours of any day up to noon on the 26th day of February, 1943, at the office of the Controller, and arrangements can be made with the Controller for permission to inspect the said assets.

FREDERICK FIELD, C.A., Controller of O. Kondo Company assets in Canada.

Vancouver, B.C.

生活の安定も學童教育問題もまづ解決

五十二家族三百餘名が移住のグランドフォークス

『日本人協農會』を組織して親和と統制をはかる

（グランドフォークス通信）グランドフォークスに移動した日本人は全部で五十二家族、男女子供一緒で三百名近くで、自分で建てた家や農家に住んで居り、農業關係は働く力のある者は總て農業に從事し更に青物栽培の年を無事に濟し、雇はれてゐた生活安定で兒童教育の問題も最近解決を見るに至つた。昨年の農期に於ける賃金は男子一日九時間働きで二弗、女子は八時間働きで一弗四十仙であり試驗期間は六ヶ月乃至七ヶ月であつた。移動者中これまで農業に經驗のある者は稀で、漁業、商業や工場働きの人が大部分をしめ農業に慣れてゐないのと夏の暑さとで昨年は相當ツラかつたが、それでも一同農業を高くして苦も若う懸命に働いたのであつた。しかし昨年の如き低賃金では生活して行けぬので有志者たちが種々相談の結果セキュリテーコミッションに事情を具陳して生活の安定を得るべく運動した。それに從つてコミッションから代表者が當地に派遣されて日本人の狀態を調べ、白人農家とも協議の上本年から

△賃金は一時間男子は三十仙、女子は二十二仙五厘、月給働きは最低六十五弗

△カントラクトの場合の賃金も協定

といふ事になつたので、これなら先づ生活の安定を得る事が出來るのではないかと思つてゐる。

◇

一方學童の教育問題については、ハイスクールのみは昨年九月から入學を許可されてゐたが、パブリックスクールの方は今日まで入學する事が出來ず子を持つ親たちの惱みの種であつたが、これも種々運動の結果二月八日から當地の公立學校に入學できるやうになり四十二名の兒童は嬉々として晴れやかに通學を始めた。これで先づ總ての問題は解決された形で、一同も大いに安心し、來るべき農期の農期には大いに働くべく英氣を養つてゐる。

◇

グランドフォークス在住日本人はお互の親和と統制をはかるために昨年十二月『グランドフォークス日本人協農會』を組織したが、去る一月十六日には第一回の定期總會を開催して役員を左の如く選定足なみそろへて親睦と共存共榮を目ざし進んで行く事になつた。

△會長－高崎幸△副會長－山崎宇次△議長－切山良一△副議長堀田一英△幹事－松宮増雄△幹事補－西野弘三△會計－岸本大三△會計補－中路清一郎△評議員－岩崎定雄、菊田昇、小西豊太郎、角野本太、森下健一、田中富次郎、濱本馬次郎、近堂儀一、中出安次郎、佐藤毅

劍道の道場

レイモンドにて創立

（レイモンド通信）レイモンド地方在留者はこれまでのところ多期は身心の練磨にあて修養の期節として佛教會も十一月の農閑期に入ると盛んに活動するといふ有樣であつた。ところが昨年ビーシー州より多數の日本人が移動して來たので今や日本人在留者は二千五百名となり、佛教會もピクチュアビュート及びコールデールに夫々支部を設ける盛況さとなり、生田河村兩開教使が席のあたゝまる暇もなく活動されてゐる。一方農閑期の青少年のためには劍道による身心の鍛錬を思ひ立ち、岡久根勇一師範を招聘して昨年十一月『レイモンド養正館』を創立し、同後援會も出來て一月には入門式を擧行し既に五十餘名の青少年が寒氣を物ともせず稽古をはげんでゐる

ガードナー會社燒失

（オンタリオ州ポートアーサー通信）日本人多數が就働してゐるシー・エー・ガードナー會社の事務所が一月三十日全燒し過去三週間分の手紙や小包類も燒失した。ガードナー會社就働者に一月中に手紙を出した人々は重ねて書いて送るがよい。

タシメの學校授業を開始

親睦と生活改善の『隣組』盛んに活動

（タシメ二月二日發）大陸の西部を襲つた記錄的寒さはタシメの日本人にも一月中に零下二十三度の冬を味はさせた。雪も近年の記錄だつたそうで、積上げた道端の雪に子供等がトンネルをつくつて遊ぶ有樣は昨年までは誰の目にも寫らなかつた光景であつた。ヒーターの設備がおくれた爲め始業の運びに至らなかつたタシメの學校も寒さのゆるむと共に準備全く成り一月二十五日より開校、二世敎師の熱心な指導により授業が續けられてゐる。又タシメ親和會が生れると共に發案された隣組組織は各街毎に夫々會合を催し、親睦と生活改善に努力を續けてゐるが、早急な通告事項ある場合は、廻覽板を通して一時間を出でずして二千數百名に及ぶタシメの全住民に徹底させ得る成績を擧げてゐる。

◇

タシメではかねてより多くの俳人が句會創立を相談中であつたが、一月三十日夜食堂に於て發會し、ギーナーアルバートの會『かもめ會』のメンバー其他各地選り抜きの俳人三十數名が集まつて互選句會で賑はひ、會は『多志美句會』と呼ぶ事にして毎月最終土曜日に會合する事になつた。尚タシメには

春をもつ者も多いので季節の野菜の賣もあり、近く賣所も出來る事になるだらう。（土井記）

映畫會盛大

サンドンの在住者盛況

（サンドン通信）サンドン在住日本人ニーチャー主催の日本映畫（戰爭映畫提供）『命懸けの』『懷しの我が家』全十三卷の映寫會は一月廿九、三十日、二月一日の三日間に亘りユニオンホールで催されたが、當地附近で何の娯樂もない新鮮な映畫をつゞけてゐる在住者の人氣に投じ連夜滿員の大盛況をみるの盛況者側では一般の支持に感謝して居り今後も此の種の催しを續ける筈である。なほニューデンヴァーが首でも右の盛況をきゝ、サンドン日本人委員會に上映方を交渉し後り當地からニューデンヴァーへ出張し同地日本人會主催で映寫會を催す事になつてゐる。（杉万會員）

ーサンドン俳句會一月十四日の例題は『雪』で、蓋をした句數が皆いたが『カナダでよんだ句』といふ話は通はしくないのが與いので見合は見合せます（記者）

十二のカゴ

善き隣人

清水生

カスロー在住の日本人は殆んど誰も知つて居る。それは誰も一度は其の親切に浴してゐるからである。長い旅行に疲れ切つてカスローに着いた時、種々と世話してくれたのは彼であつた。家を探してくれたり、荷物運びの手傳ひをしたり、職人をいれたりしたり、それこそ親戚でも出來ぬやうに親切で も親切であつた。

去年の五月上旬、カスローへ移動せんとする人々に安心を與へる爲めに、其の實情を視察に來た時最初に會つたカスロー人は彼であつた。當時彼は市役所に勤めてゐた。其時の彼の力強い握手、正直に輝く瞳、至誠溢る言葉とは、決して忘れる事が出來ない。

『何故に日本人の來市を反對するか自分には全く解らない。反對者に自分は言つてやつた『諸君は外國傳道の爲めに獻金する。然るにその異人種の人々を隣人として迎へる事を諸君は拒むである。そんな人々を天國へ行くよりは、地獄へ行つた方がよい』と、ね、さうではないか』と、テーブルを叩いて熱心に語つた。

彼にとつてはキリスト教は生くる道であつて、教理や議義や儀式的な慈善ではない。生命の主と交はり凡ての人に對して『善き隣人』たる事である。

彼はノーバ・スコシアの出身、一八九八年に當地に來た。故に彼はこの地の開拓者の一人であり、歴史を作つた人である。サンドンの全盛時代にその鑛山の監督であつたので、當時の事を回顧して語る事を樂しみの一つとしてゐる。又、シルヴァートンの鑛山も監督した事がある。

彼は常に一般の社會事業に興味をもつた。今もカスロー商業會議所の會頭であり、メーソン共濟會長であり、又ヴイクトリアン病院の委員長でもある。

彼は常に眞實である。氣取らず外見を飾らず、人を偏り見ず、誰にでも必要に應じて何時でも奉仕すべく用意をしてゐる。

だが彼は意氣地ない善人ではない。怒る事が出來る。特に主義のために、または弱者を擁護する爲めに。彼が義憤を以て烈火の如く怒るのを見た事がある。然し決して人を憎まない。惡に對しては嚴烈ではあるが、人に對しては寛大である。

彼は愛國者である。國の爲なら何物をさゝげても惜いとしない。戰勝公債勸誘委員長としていつも豫算を突破する。然し、愛國ならんが爲めに他國人を憎まねばならぬとは信じない。愛國の美名の下に、己が政治的野心や、商賣的利益を促進するが如きは彼の最も嫌ふ所である。

彼は毎日曜日教會の聖歌隊に加はつてベースを歌ふ。教壇に對して敬意を拂ひ、禮拜後には新しく來た人達に暖かい握手を伸ばし、左手で相手の肩を叩きながら『よい福音だつたね、如何です』と言ふ。十年の知己の如くである。

多忙の生活中にも彼は決して家庭を忽にしない。今アルバタで航空士として勤めてゐる一人息子に對して良き父の誇をもつてゐる病身で家に閉ぢ籠つてゐる妻君の爲めには細心の世話をなし、如何に遠方からでも夫人に不自由をさせないやうに、時間には必ず歸宅する。

彼は六十八歳であるが、若い人達と共にシャツを運轉し、雪掻きにも斷切りにも出て行く。勞働の神聖を信じ、凡ての問題は結極議論でなく、勞働によらねば解決し得ないと考へてゐる。

友の爲めには如何なる犠牲をも惜まない。彼の自動車も時間も金錢も皆公用の如きものである。或時彼はスローカンまで私を探しに來た。それが彼自身に何の關係なき事で、彼の友の爲めであつた事を知つて感心した事である。

かゝる彼は決して金持にはなれない。然し金錢を以て買ひ得ない富を有してゐる。友情や信頼のみならず、心の満足と喜びである。『私は人の爲めに何か善い事をしてゐる時が一番幸福だ』と彼は言つてゐる。

カスローにて知り得た『善き隣人』に就いて簡單に述べたが、當地には他にも多くの善い人々がある。或人は世に知られ或人は知られてゐないしかし『隱れたるに見給ふ父』はすべての人を知り給ひて公平に酬ひ給ふであらう

婚約と結婚

▲タシメの出島一雄氏とカンベーランド出身の岡部惠太郎氏長女百合子孃とは一月二十八日婚約した

▲スローカンの平松豐志氏と瀧島髙義治氏二女郁子孃とは佐野石男氏夫妻の媒酌で一月三十日同地教會にて中山牧師司式の下に結婚式を擧行、式後ポプオフ旅館で近親知友を招き祝宴の會を催した

消息

昨年末不慮の負傷のためタシメ病院に入院療養中であつた小林茂一氏は其の後經過良好にて一月二十日退院したが各地方の知人からの見舞に對し感謝してゐる。

ニューカナデアン

在加日本人の爲の獨立不羈の週刊紙

購讀料一部十仙 六ケ月前金二弗

編輯兼發行人 生山國人
日本文編輯者 梅月高市
社員 近藤庄太
同 伊藤良一
工場部 辻弘太郎

社説

大なる衝撃と失望

沿岸の日本人財産處理問題

移動日本人が沿岸に殘してきた財産を賣却することを領政府が認可することに決したのは何ういふ考へのもとに行はれたのであるか、或ひはそれが何ういふ方法で處理されるか等の事は未だ明かではない。

しかし、これに對して如何なる[illegible]が續けれ乃至は其の方法が何うであるにせよ、此の新しい展開は、[illegible]に拘りなく自己の財産を安心してカストデアンに委ねて來た者にとつては、言ふまでもなく大きな衝撃であり失望である。領政府は「保護のためにのみ」管理するものであるといふ言葉の保證を與へてゐたからである。

家具だの自動車だの機械類だの器具だのいふものが賣られるのは――多少の損失は見て――普通であるが、土地や家屋が賣られるといふことは非常に限られたことである。財産所有者が誰れしも考へることは、銀行の預金やその他の資産は、戰爭中に少くなつたり消失したりすることがあつても、少くとも土地や家屋だけは戰後までチャンとして居るだらうといふ事であつたのだ。

しかし此の安全感は、政府の新政策發表によつて一掃されてしまつた譯である。それのみでなく、多くの者は、若しも保護するといふ保證が與へられなかつたのだつたら、むしろ自分で土地や家屋を賣つて處理する筈だつたのにと考へるであらうところから、より多くの不安と苦痛が感じられてゐるのである。その上、この困難なる問題の合理的處理がカストデアンに一任されることになるのだが、移動の初期に於てカストデアンの事がよく判らなかつたところから、政府の此の部局に對する信頼といふものは、希望されてゐる程までに大きくはないのである。最後に、カナダ生れの市民の間には、彼等が此の國の法律によつて、彼等に市民としての權利が與へられるにしても何等の保護はないといふ問題が再び起つて來るのである。

更に、これは財産所有者の多くの者が現に懷いてゐる精神的混亂でもあるが、此の當惑した氣持に對して何等かの答へを與へ、彼等のデモクラチックな政府に對する信頼の支柱を與へることは、當然なされなければならぬ事だと思はれる。彼等の儲けた金をカナダの土地に投資して土地を買つたといふことは、彼等が善き市民としてカナダに留まるつもりであり其の希望であつたことを示したものだと言つても差支ないのである。今日は、この希望をますく――強化する必要こそあれ、それを弱化してよいといふ理由はどこにもないのだ

「戰後に於ける吾が日系人」

晩香波プロヴィンス紙の社説

シーシーエフのマクニール代議士が州議會に於てなしたビーシー州の日本人問題に關する演説は、問題をよく考へることを提議したものであつて、極めて穏健にして實際的な良い所論であつた。これは沿岸に居住する東洋人全部の事を指摘したステートメントであるが、來るべき平和會議に於ては、戰爭によつて挑發されたあらゆる古い問題が持ち出されるであらうとマクニール氏が吾々に注意したのは正しい事である。そして、問題は人種的憎惡を基礎にしては解決し得るものでなく、又人種的憎惡を持ち出したり、それによつて問題に油をそゝぐべきものでもなく「それは恒久的平和を基礎にして解決すべきもの」であり、アートランチックチャーターの含有する抱負を正しく當はめて解決されなければならぬ問題だと主張したのも正しい事である。

殊に、マクニール氏が、沿岸のわが日本人、特にカナダ生れのものを、日本に送還するといふことは、よしんばそれが可能であり且つ實際的な方法であるにしたところで、戰後當分は、想像するだけでも出來ない相談である點を吾々に想起させたのは、賢明であり且つ實際的な事である。

マクニール氏は、これ以上に問題を深く論究しなかつたが、吾々は、米國もまた吾々同様な問題を持つてゐるといふことを想起しなければならぬ。米國では、送還などと云ふことを本氣になつて考へてゐるやうな形跡はない。そして此の問題に對して彼等がなすことは、吾々の態度に大きな影響を與へるものである。實際に於て、ビーシー州の東洋人問題は世界平和の要因に屬する事であつて、カナダは聯合國の一般的合意なくしてはこの問題を解決し得るとは豫期できぬことである。日本は、戰爭が終つた際、吾吾が平和を結ばなければならぬ國の一つであるのだ。

米國を見習ふではないか

シーシーエフのガーグレーヴが主張

（ヴイクトリア發）カナダにゐる日本人を全部追放して了へといふ問題は先週土曜日の州議會でデユードネー選出の保守黨マクドナルド代議士によつて再び論議された。が、彼は「一殺議」といふ言葉を使つて「問題をビズネスライクに處理する方法は領政府に對し、日本人を送り返すに必要な船をチャーターして彼等を返して了ふ事を要求し、再定住の事なぞは日本で勝手に心配させたらよいのだ」と主張した。之れに對してシーシーエフのガーグレーヴ代議士は、マクドナルドやモス・ホッヂス（先週の初めに日本人送還を主張）はマクニール代議士の日本人問題所論を「故意」に曲解してゐるのだと難じて「米國生れの日系市民を兵隊に徴募してゐる米國に倣はうではないか、諸君はそれらの日本人が送還されるだらうなどゝ考へた事があるのか」と主張した。同氏はまた州の復興委員會の幹事にジョン・ゴウスロップ（昨年四月ヘスティングスパークのクリーアリングステーションの監督だつた事がある）が任命されたことをも非難した。

〇

（ヴイクトリア發）長いこと待望されてゐるホープ——プリンストン間のハイウエーを完成させるについて領政府と協約するがよいとオカナガン選出のペネット代議士は先週の州議會で主張し、現在この道路工事には移動日本人が當つてゐるのだが道路工事用の大型の機械が不足してゐるために工事はなかなか進捗せぬのであると述べた。

右の道路のホープ側には十一哩と十五哩の所キャンプがあつて約九十名が就働して居り、プリンストン側では約二百名が五ケ所の工事場で働いてゐるのだが多季のために工事は可なり妨げられてゐるものゝ春になると共に工事は進むものと見られて居り、プリンストンの新聞は日本人勞働者の働きを稱揚してゐる。

〇

（ヴイクトリア發）日本人を（監督の下に）使用し野菜物を生産するのを援助さしたがよいと晩市會の代表は先週州政府に進言した。ヴイクトリーガーデン設置を援助したり婦人農業勞働部隊を編成したり農業補助を行へと右の陳情書は述べてゐるが政府は同情ある考慮を拂ふ模様である。

『レッドドラゴン』が

マクニール氏に脅迫状

晩香坡ニュースヘラルド紙がヴイクトリア發電として所報によるとシーシーエフのマクニール代議士は二州議會で日本人問題を論じたシーシーエフのマクニール代議士は二週の脅迫状を受け取つたといふ。尤もマクニール氏は、それを「氣まぐれ者」のする事か單なる冗談として無視してゐるといふが、手紙は同じ所から出たもので一通はマクニール氏宛のもの、他はシーシーエフの首領ウインチ代議士に宛てたもので、何れも「レッド・ドラゴン四五六七八九〇」とサインしてあり、マクニール氏宛のものには次の如き事が記してあつた。

「君の家は偶然に焼けるであらう……吾々は君を射つ事も出來るのだぞ、氣をつけるがよい、吾々は君の動静を絶えず監視してゐるのだがいつかの晩に君は行方不明になるだらう。君がそんなに日本人が好きだといふなら、何故日本に行つて、吾々同樣に戰はないのだ」

ニューカナデアン

支持の必要

十六頁もある週刊新聞紙が無料で各家庭に配られて來るので、こんなものが何してただで配付できるだらうかと一度は不思議に思つたが、それは商店の廣告料で經費は充分に出ることが判つた。この週刊紙に比べると商店などの廣告がなくて購讀料のみによつてゐるニューカナデアン紙は財政的に隨分困難してゐることゝ思ふ。開戰以來貴紙がカナダにゐる日本人のために測り知れざる寄與をしてゐることは誰れもが一致して認めるところである。再定住方策の進行につれて、多くの人々は假住所を離れなければならぬと豫期してゐるであらうが、彼等は疑ひもなく「ニューカナデアン」のニュースと指導に從ふところが非常に多いであらう。

よしんば、友人や同ホームにゐる者が、ニューカナデアンをとつてゐるにしたところで、誰れも彼れもが各自にニューカナデアンを購讀して支援しなければならぬと思ふ。シガレットを二つ三つ買ふ金やショウに一度行く金があつたら購讀料は支拂へるのである。ニューカナデアンが若し定期に發行できなくなつた場合、第一に困しまなければならぬのは自分等自身ではないか。みんな寄つて育すくにニューカナデアンを支援しようではないか。（アルバータ州タナーベンダニにてユツチデー生）

アルバータ州　高實生

ひゝと鳴る北風さむやたへだへに枝の白雪吹きちらしつゝ

延てゆく馬の背毛に降りしくは木綿の如きアルバタの雪

月は落て吹雪のゆすへ森もなし子牛の群に秣手はたつ

スローカン　成惠生

アルバタの雄も鳴すらんとよの月餅等の姿うつしてやはし

ふんはりと綿木をつゝむ白雲の情でもりて花咲けるかも

歌よみも讀書もたのし活花も習めまたよし樂しみの雪や

入千代

道樂は甘く獸して毛糸あむ

糸女

ひつそりと水顔白し留守の窓

貞子

こぼれ水こほりて寂す冬の月

貞老

半世の夢語り合ふ炬燵

いはほ

元日を待なき子等の犬のし歳

御禮

異鄕不慮の負傷にて入院の際は各地の知友諸氏より懇切なる御見舞を頂き有難う御座いました。幸ひ經過良好にて一月二十日退院致しましたから御安心下さい。一々御禮状を差上げねばなりませんが取り敢ずニューカナデアン紙上を借りて厚く御禮を申上げます。

タシメ　小林覚一

インテリアタウンから代表團がオンタリオのビート農園を視察に行く

砂糖會社、農務省、コミシヨン等の代表が各地を廻り今のうちに東部へうつる事の有利さを力說

此の春オンタリオ州南西部のシュガービーツ農園に日本人家族が自發的に移住するについて、同方面の實地狀態を視察するためにインテリアタウンから約八名の代表團が二週間の旅程で今週末出發する事になつた。代表團は向ふの土質栽培物、賃金、地元の人々の意見住居の狀態等々を調べ、農家と契約を締んで來るのだが、本紙締切までに判明した代表者はカズローの馬場商治郎氏（四〇）だけである。此の視察旅行はセキュリテーコミシヨンのデブアセー氏と共に過去十日間に亘りインテリアタウン各地を廻つてオンタリオ行きを勸誘して歩いたオンタリオ州チャザムのカナダ・アンド・ドミニオン砂糖會社のオースチン氏及オンタリオ州政府農務省のマグファーソン氏とが取りきめたのであつて旅費は砂糖會社が持つのである。

百姓仕事は幾らでもあり
家屋もよいし學校の施設もある

右の三氏は去る火曜日カズローに於て集會を開き、三百餘名の出席者に提案の內容を說明し翌日はカズローの日本人委員會と會合して更に協議したが、イーストン氏はシュガービーツ季節の勞働は三ケ月であるが勞働力不足のために其の他の農產物も制限の止むなきに至つてゐるところから春を秋のビートの手入れと收穫のほかに、トマト、ピー、コーン、タバコ、小麥等の收穫の仕事から家畜の世話など幾らでも仕事はあり、就從やビズネスのため自由にタウンに出られる事から、農地は晩香坡よりも二百五十哩も南方に位してゐるが家屋は氣候に合ふように造られてあり今後も更に新築する筈で中には電氣やガスの設備のあるのもあると指摘し學童の教育に關しては最近のマタナラ勞働次官の發表を引例して總ての學齡兒童に對する教育施設があると說明した。

今年は賃金も增加する筈

昨年二世勞働部隊の監督に當つたマクファーソン氏は農家との契約について語り、昨年のシュガービーツ契約の土壌は一エーカーにつき間引が十弗、ホーイングが三弗、タッピングが九弗であつたが今年はそれが二十七弗になるであらうと云ひ、普通の家族で働き手一人當り七エーカーは出來る筈だがカントラクトよりも月給制の取りきめも出來る事になつてゐると說明し、水のよい事から平原州に比べて隣も近い事など語り
へ移住は五月一日まへにして貰いたい意向
へ獨身者も適當の數が得られたら昨年のやうなキャンプを開設する筈
とて、昨年二世がりつぱな働きをした結果今年多數の家族を要求してゐると言明した。

ビート農園行きは再定住の一段階

最後にコミシヨンのデブアセー氏は「インテリアタウンに於ける建築工事は今や完了して最早や少數の人しか仕事は與へられないことになつたが、其の仕事は年の行つた者にでも出來ることであり若い者や勞働能力旺盛な既婚者はカナダの他の部分に乘り出して仕事に就かねばならぬ時期となつた。仕事もないのにタウンに留まつてゐるのは勤勉にして自ら生計の費を得ることを誇りとし他にたよる事を恥とする日本人の生活方式にも相反することである」と言明し次の如く力說した。

「シュガービート農園への就働は再定住方策の一段階であつて東行しさへすればビーシー州に留まつてゐるよりも遙に多くの他の分野への就働の機會がある將來の事は判らぬし諸君が沿岸に再び歸つて來ることを今とやかく言ふことはないのである。戰爭が濟んだ際どこへ行かうかと迷ふよりも今カナダの他の部分に永續に定住する方がどのくらゐ良いか知れないのだ」

マニトバ州からも勤めに來る

一方既に一千餘名の日本人家族がシュガービート農地に行つてゐる。

マニトバ州からも近く代表者がやつて來てインテリアタウンを廻り同州へのシュガービート行きを勸誘する筈だが、出張中のアルバータ・シュガービーツ耕作者協會のベーカー會長とホロッタ副會長もアルバータ南部だけで更に三四百家族を必要とすると思ふと語つてゐる。

今年のビーツ耕作につき

マニトバ州の移動日本人代表者がコミシヨン當局と會見して協議

〈ウイニペッグ發〉マニトバ州內に在住する移動日本人の代表者は一月九日ウイニペッグ市に於てビーシーセキュリテーコミシヨンのリスター氏と會見し色々な問題につき談合したが、リスター氏は「昨年はビーシーセキュリテーコミシヨンの方でも色々と行屆かないところが多かつたが、これからは全力をそゝいで日本人の滿足の行くやうにしたいと思つてゐる。日本人の中に苦しんで居る者があるとか、不幸な出來事があるとか聞くことは私の最も殘念に思ふところである」とて、當局の意向を次の如く發表した。

（一）シュガービーツ勞働――マニトバ州に移動した日本人はシュガービーツ勞働が主なる目的であるから、今年も之れに適當なる家族は當然ビーツ耕作に從事しなければならぬと思ふ。しかし幼い子供のある母親や學校に通ふべき年齡の子供等のビーツ勞働は强てこれをやるべきでないと思ふ（ビーツのカントラクト問題は協議決定以前に會社と日本人とが會談して兩方に滿足なる條件を見出す樣になる事を希望されてゐる）

（二）救濟の件――シュガービーツ、及其他の勞働より得た收入によつて生活出來得ない者はこれを救濟する。日本人の中に一人でも苦痛を感ずる人のあることはコミシヨンの方では好まないのである。

（三）醫療病院費の件――ビーシーセキュリテーコミシヨンの方で責任を持つ。日本勞働人は病院に行つて治療をすることを好まない樣であるが、出來るだけ入院される樣希望する。不便な所に住んで居る人はコミシヨンの方でも一々出張することは不可能であるから各自が適當なる方法を見出して其れを知らして貰ひたい。なほマニトバ州にある全部の病院に對してコミシヨンより日本人に關し通知してある。

（四）葬式の費用――マニトバ州內に於て不幸にする者又は遺族が望む方法をとるもセキュリテーコミシヨンは同樣の費用を支給する。

家族的再定住可能は今の所では農業勞働のみ

ビーシー州以外の地で自發的に就働希望者の申込受付を開始

インテリアタウンにゐる移動者を自發的に再定住させる計畫は、ビーシー州以外で自發的に就働したい希望者の申込みを受付けるところまで進んで來た旨、スペイン領事と共にインテリアタウン各地を巡視中のビーシーセキュリテーコミシヨン書記コリンス氏は語つてゐる。此の申込書式はシュガービート、ロギングキャンプ、ソーミル、一般農業、家庭働きの五つに大別されてゐて、地域は平原諸州からオンタリオ、ケベック兩州に亘つて居り目下のところ家族的再定住は農業勞働のみに限られてゐる。右に關して去る水曜日カズローの日本人委員と會見したコリンス氏は、自活者となる事の重要さを强調したのち、インテリアタウン居住者には

（一）タウンに留まつてゐて彼等の財產を喰ひつぶして了ふか

（二）救濟を受けて生存を續けて行くか

（三）仕事のある所に移動して自活の道を講じ彼等の資產を將來の不安時のために保存して置くか

といふ三つの方途しかないことを指摘し「吾々としては働きの出來る者はインテリアタウンを出て仕事につき、今のうちに資產を節約したが最善だと思ふ」と語り、續

政府のミッチェル勞働相はカナダにゐる日本人全體に對する管轄權を與へられたので日本人に對する管理は今や國全體に及ぶことになり、彼れ等がいづこに居やうとも政府の監督と保護は彼等の上に及ぶことになつたと言明した。

商賣を再開業する者のパーミット

「再定住方策は日本人をカナダ國內に四散させるといふ考へのもとに行はれてゐるのであるか何か」といふ質問に對してコリンス氏は「戰後何うといふことになるかは誰れも語ることは出來ぬ」と答へ、次の點をも說明した。

（一）移動者にして元の商賣をやりたい者は戰時物價商業局にパーミットを申請する事が出來るがそれらのパーミットは商品の割當が得られる場合、若しくは例へばドライクリーニングの如きは現存の分が充分でなく新しいビズネスを開業しても可なりと認められる場合にのみ發給される。

（二）インテリアタウンに繼續する道路工事は最早や望みはなくなつた。道路に關しては戰後までは何も出來ない。自動車もなければガスもないのだ。

新らしい救濟の率

（三）職の離れた新しいメーンテナンス規定は今や實行されてゐて特に人數の多い家庭には有利になつてゐる。コミシヨンのペイロールについてゐる者に關する限りでは家族の扶助料は中止することになつたが、賃金勞働者の家庭には必要に應じて其の收入を補つてやる餘分のメンテナンスを支給する事になつてゐる。タウンにゐる家族で道路キャンプ勞働者から援助して貰つてゐる者には續けて家族扶助料を支給する。

ガーデナーを求む

オンタリオ州ブラントフォード鐵工所副デヴィス氏の家では日本人の經驗あるガーデナーを求めてゐる。妻君には洗濯の仕事、時にはハウスワークの仕事を手傳へる。希望者はセキュリテーコミシヨンのミセスブースに照會するがよい。

軍需產業勞働者徵集開始

（オタワ發）カナダの軍需產業への勞務者徵集は既に開始されたとミッチェル勞働相は發表したが、補給すべき點では政府は國防軍から軍需產業へ人材を融通すことになるであらうと言つてゐる。

（オタワ發）物資統制に關し政府では今にミートもラーション制にするであらうが食料は戰時の大部分が不足がない限り統制はあるまいと言つてゐる。